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Applicants:

Felicia Grases Freixedas

Confirmation No.: 5118

Serial No.:

10/595,709

Art Group:

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May 5, 2006

Examiner:

C.E. Rae

For:

Myo-Inositol Hexaphosphate For Topical Use

February 6, 2008

Commissioner For Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Submission Of Priority Document

SIR:

Applicant submits herewith a certified copy of Spanish priority patent application no. 200302600 filed November 7, 2003, priority of which was previously claimed on May 5, 2006. A verified English translation is also enclosed.

It is believed that no fee is due in this connection. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 23-2820.

Respectfully submitted,

William W. Dypert

February 6, 2008

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Applicant: Felicia Grases Freixedas

Serial No: 10/595,709 Filing Date: May 5, 2006

For: Myo-Inositol Hexaphosphate For Topical Use Enclosures: (1) Submission of Priority Document (1 page);

(2) Certified Copy of Spanish Application no. 200302600;

(3) Verification of Translation of Spanish Application no. 200302600;

(4) Acknowledgement Postcard

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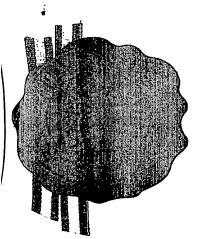
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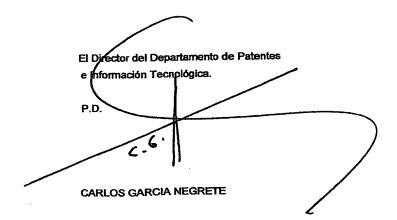
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CERTIFICADO OFICIAL

Por la presente certifico que los documentos adjuntos son copia exacta de la solicitud de PATENTE de INVENCION número 200302600, que tiene fecha de presentación en este Organismo el 7 de Noviembre de 2003.

Madrid, 16 de Noviembre de 2004





MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA



INSTANCIA DE SOLICITUD

NUMERO DE SOLICITUD

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| (7) INVENTORES: APELLI PRIETO ALMIRALL COSTA BAUZÀ | DOS | NO: RAFEL ANTÒNIA | MBRE | N/ ES | ACIONAL | IDAD | , |
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FECHA DE PRESENTACIÓN

RESUMEN Y GRÁFICO

RESUMEN (Máx. 150 palabras)

MYO-INOSITOL HEXAFOSFATO PARA USO TÓPICO

La invención se refiere a una composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica para utilizar en el tratamiento o prevención de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de nucleantes heterogéneos en un tejido blando. Dicha composición se puede utilizar para la fabricación de un medicamento destinado al tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de nucleantes heterogéneos en un tejido blando.

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prevención de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrol un tejido blando.

Dicha composición se puede utilizar para la fabricación de un medicamento destinado de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de nucleantes tratamiento heterogéneos en un tejido blando.

MYO-INOSITOL HEXAFOSFATO PARA USO TÓPICO

CAMPO TÉCNICO

La presente invención se encuentra dentro del 5 campo de los productos con actividad dermatológica y sistémica.

En particular, la presente invención se refiere a una composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato en la administración tópica para forma adaptada а 10 utilizar en el tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con la formación de nucleantes heterogéneos inductores del patológicas desarrollo de calcificaciones utilización para la fabricación de un medicamento destinado al tratamiento y/o prevención de calcificaciones 15 patológicas.

ESTADO DE LA TÉCNICA

Las calcificaciones ectópicas son alteraciones comunes asociadas a tejidos blandos, principalmente piel, 20 riñón, tendones y tejidos cardiovasculares.

Todos los fluidos extracelulares de los mamíferos fosfato están sobresaturados respecto al cálcico (hidroxiapatita) У en consecuencia son metaestables respecto a este sólido. Sin embargo, estos cristales no 25 precipitan espontáneamente. Fisiológicamente, cristalización solamente tiene lugar en situaciones controladas como en la formación de los dientes o del hueso.

No obstante, las cristalizaciones patológicas 30 descontroladas son también frecuentes. De hecho, la cristalización no tiene lugar de forma indiscriminada en todos los fluidos biológicos porque no depende solamente de factores termodinámicos (sobresaturación) sino también de factores cinéticos. Así, las calcificaciones biológicas

dependen principalmente de tres factores: la sobresaturación (factor termodinámico), la presencia de nucleantes heterogéneos, y/o la presencia de inhibidores de la cristalización (factores cinéticos). Actualmente se 5 sabe que la presencia de tejido lesionado proporciona nucleantes heterogéneos que sirven como sustratos para la formación inicial de cristales (Valente M, Bortolotti U & Thiene G. (1985) Ultrastructural substrates of dystrophic calcification in porcine bioprosthetic valve failure.

10 American Journal of Pathology 119, 12-21).

Por otra parte, la acción de los denominados inhibidores de la cristalización puede frenar o prevenir -- la formación de cristales, -aunque estos procesos todavíabastante desconocidos. Cuando desaparecen los son 15 mecanismos de inhibición, los cristales cálcicos precipitan y proliferan.

Por otro lado, el myo-inositol hexafosfato ($InsP_6$, fitato) es un componente importante de las semillas de plantas del que se ha demostrado que presenta una potente 20 capacidad como inhibidor de la cristalización de sales cálcicas en orina (Grases F, Garcia-Ferragut L, Costa-Bauza A & March JG (1996) Study of the effects different substances on the early stages of papillary stone formation. Nephron 73, 561-568; Grases F, Garcia-25 Ferragut L & Costa-Bauza A (1998a) Development of calcium oxalate crystals on urothelium: effect of free radicals. Nephron 78, 296-301; Grases F, Garcia-Gonzalez R, Torres JJ & Llobera A (1998b) Effects of phytic acid on renal stone formation in rats. Scandinavian Journal of Urology 30 and Nephrology 32, 261-265). Todos los cereales de grano (tales como maíz, trigo y arroz) contienen alrededor de un mientras que otros alimentos tales como la soja, cacahuetes o sésamo contienen un 1,5% o más. En la mayoría de semillas el fitato está asociado a iones calcio y 35 magnesio (formando la sal que se conoce como fitina) y no

semilla. Por distribuido homogéneamente en la ejemplo, el endosperma de los granos de trigo y arroz éste fitato ya que prácticamente carece de concentrado en el germen y capas aleurónicas de 5 células del grano y en la corteza. El maíz difiere de la mayoría de cereales ya que casi el 90% del fitato se concentra en el germen del grano como ocurre en el germen de garrofín.

Se ha demostrado, también, que los niveles de 10 fitato en sangre y tejidos de los mamíferos dependen claramente de su ingesta a través de la dieta (Grases F, Simonet BM, Prieto RM & March JG (2001a) Phytate levels in diverse rat tissues: influence of dietary phytate. British Journal of Nutrition 86, 225-231; Grases F, Simonet BM, 15 Prieto RM & March JG (2001b) Variation of InsP4, InsP5 and InsP6 levels in tissues and biological fluids depending on dietary phytate. The Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 12, 595-601).

OBJETO DE LA INVENCIÓN

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La presente invención tiene por objeto encontrar nuevas aplicaciones del myo-inositol hexafosfato (de aquí en adelante referido como fitato) relacionadas con las propiedades descritas en el estado de la técnica.

25 El objetivo de la presente invención es una composición que comprende fitato en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica para utilizar en el tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con la formación de nucleantes heterogéneos inductores del desarrollo de calcificaciones 30 patológicas tanto subepiteliales como en otros tejidos blandos del organismo.

Las aplicaciones que se describen, a continuación, para el fitato no han sido descritas anteriormente y su uso puede resultar beneficioso para el tratamiento de

ciertas patologías. En particular, se ha encontrado que la composición que comprende fitato en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica presenta una actividad inhibidora del crecimiento de nucleantes heterogéneos y de la 5 formación de cristales de sales cálcicas.

En la presente invención, se justifican las nuevas aplicaciones del fitato utilizando modelos experimentales. Estos modelos de análisis indican que una composición que comprende fitato en una forma adaptada a la administración 10 tópica puede utilizarse para la fabricación de un medicamento destinado al tratamiento de enfermedades en tejidos blandos debido a su efecto como agente inhibidor del desarrollo de nucleantes heterogéneos de cristalización de sales cálcicas.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INVENCIÓN

15

En la presente invención, por "fitato" o "myoinositol hexafosfato" se entiende la molécula que 20 corresponde a la fórmula:

$$H_2O_3PO_{M_{M_{10}}}$$
 $H_2O_3PO_{3}H_2$
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2

y sus sales farmacéuticamente aceptables, las cuales incluyen, pero no se limitan a, sales de sodio, potasio, de calcio, de magnesio o cálcico-magnésica.

En la presente invención por "nucleante de 25 cristalización" se entiende una sustancia que sirve como sustrato para la formación inicial de cristales, actuando como un inductor del desarrollo de calcificaciones

patológicas tanto subepiteliales como en otros tejidos blandos del organismo.

El objetivo de la presente invención es una composición que comprende myo-inositol fosfato (de aquí en 5 adelante referido como fitato) en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica para utilizar en el tratamiento de enfermedades asociadas con la formación de nucleantes heterogéneos en un tejido blando.

Es bien conocido por expertos en la materia, que 10 la piel constituye una de las principales barreras de protección del ser humano, actuando, entre otros, como barrera frente a microorganismos y sustancias químicas; barrera para determinadas formas de energía calorífica, luminosa, etc. El estrato córneo constituye la 15 verdadera barrera que se opone al paso a través de la piel xenobióticos, en general, y de los fármacos, particular. La acción protectora del estrato córneo es consecuencia de su propia estructura, en la componente mayoritario (en peso) es la queratina junto con 20 proporciones variables de lípidos intrínsecos procedentes de la secreción cutánea superficial.

Además, es conocido el hecho de que para que un fármaco dé lugar a un efecto farmacológico éste tiene que llegar al lugar de acción. Cuando un fármaco es administrado por vía oral (como es el caso del fitato), gran parte del principio activo es metabolizado en el estómago y/o hígado, dejando de ser activo; en otras palabras, es un fármaco con una baja biodisponibilidad.

Sorprendentemente, los inventores de la presente 30 invención han encontrado que el fitato, con una elevada carga negativa, puede ser absorbido por la piel, cuando es administrado de manera tópica, pasando al torrente sanguíneo y actuando sobre la zona dañada (donde se habría generado un nucleante heterogéneo).

Por lo tanto, con una composición de acuerdo con el objetivo de la presente invención se mejora la biodisponibilidad del fitato puesto que al aplicarla en la piel, este es absorbido y ejerce un efecto local y 5 sistémico, evitando, de esta manera la metabolización que puede sufrir con una administración por vía oral.

En una realización de la presente invención, dicha composición, que comprende fitato en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica, se puede utilizar para el 10 tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con la formación de calcificaciones en un tejido blando.

En aún otra realización, dicho tejido blando es un tejido subepitelial, una pared de un vaso sanguíneo, un tejido renal, pulmonar o cerebral.

En modelos in vivo se ha podido comprobar que, por 15 ejemplo, con una composición que comprenda un 2% de fitato (p/p) junto con excipientes tales como los descritos en el las placas tamaño de disminuye el 2, un aumento de acompañado lo cual va calcificación, 20 significativo de las concentraciones de fitato plasmático fitato (hecho demostrativo de que el y urinario absorbido por la piel), tal y como se muestra en la Figura

Estos modelos de análisis indican, por tanto, que 25 una composición que comprende fitato en una forma adaptada a la administración tópica puede utilizarse para la fabricación de un medicamento destinado al tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con la formación de nucleantes heterogéneos, preferiblemente de una enfermedad asociada 30 con la formación de calcificaciones, en un tejido blando.

Las composiciones adaptadas a la administración tópica según el objetivo de la presente invención comprenderán un vehículo o diluyente farmacéuticamente aceptable que no disminuya el efecto terapéutico del 35 fitato y que no interfiera en su absorción a través de la

piel. Ejemplos de vehículo o diluyente farmacéuticamente aceptable incluyen, pero no se limitan a, geles, cremas, lociones, soluciones, suspensiones.

Preferiblemente, dicha enfermedad consiste en una 5 calcificación distrófica subepitelial, una calcificación arterial, tendinosa o renal.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS FIGURAS

La figura 1 muestra el efecto del fitato 10 administrado de manera tópica en el tratamiento y/o prevención de placas de hidroxiapatita generadas en ratas Wistar por inyección de 200 μ l de permanganato potásico al 0,1% vía subcutánea en cada uno de los lados de la región interescapular. Condiciones experimentales. Grupo A: dieta 15 4068.02 (carente en fitato) y aplicación de 1 g de crema hidratante sin fitato dos veces al día. Grupo B: dieta 4068.02 y aplicación de 1 g de crema hidratante con un 2% de fitato dos veces al día (duración del experimento: 30 días). La imagen de la figura la corresponde a las placas 20 de hidroxiapatita extraídas de ratas del grupo A y B. Como se aprecia, el tamaño de las placas de hidroxiapatita de las ratas del grúpo B (tratadas con una composición según la presente invención) es significativamente inferior al de las placas extraídas de ratas del grupo A (Control).

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EJEMPLOS DE REALIZACIÓN DE LA INVENCIÓN

La presente invención se ilustra adicionalmente mediante los siguientes ejemplos no limitativos del alcance de la misma.

Ejemplo 1

| | Formulación 1 | | |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 5 | рН | 4,5 | |
| | Fitato sódico | 2,9 % (2 % fitato) | |
| | Aceite de almendras | 4 % | • |
| | Miristato de isopropilo | 3,8 % | •:• |
| | Ácido Esteárico | 1 % | |
| 10 | Ácido Láctico | 1,6 % | |
| | Linoleato de Etilo | 2,5 % | <u></u> |
| | Gliceril Estearato | 4 % | :: |
| | Propil Paraben | | |
| | Cetearil Alcohol | 4 % | ·.: |
| 15 | Controx VP (lecitina, tocofe | erol, | |
| | palmitato de ascorbilo, hid | rogenado | •••• |
| | citrato de glicéridos de pa | | |
| | Agua | 70,2 % | -,. ; |
| | T.E.A. | 0,1 % | |
| 20 | Alantoína | 0,1 % | · |
| | Glicerina | 4,875 % | : • : |
| | Metil Paraben | 0,2 % | `::: |
| | Imidazolidinil Urea | 0,3 % | |
| | Esencia | 0,3 % | |
| 25 | | | |
| | Formulación 2 | | |
| | pH · | 4,8 | |
| | Fitato sódico | 0,7 % (0,5 % fitato) | |
| | Aceite de almendras | 4 % | |
| 30 . | Miristato de isopropilo | 3,8 % | |
| | Ácido Esteárico | 1 % | |
| | Ácido Láctico | 1,2 % | |
| | Linoleato de Etilo | 3,5 % | |
| | Gliceril Estearato | 3 % | |
| 35 | Propil Paraben | 0,1 % | |
| | | | |

| | Cetearil alcohol | 3 % | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Controx VP (lecitina, tocoferol, | | |
| | Palmitato de ascorbilo, hidrogenado | | |
| | Citrato de glicéridos de palmera) | 0,025 % | |
| 5 | Agua | 73,8 % | |
| | T.E.A. | 0,1 % | |
| | Alantoina | 0,1 % | |
| | Glicerina | 4,875 % | · : · |
| | Metil Paraben | 0,2 % | : |
| 10 | Imidazolidinl Urea | 0,3 % | |
| | Aloe Barbadensis | 0,3 % | <u>::.</u> |
| | Formulación 3 | | :: - |
| | Н | 4 | :. ·. |
| 15 | Fitato Sódico 2,5 % | (1,7 % fitato) | : •••• |
| | Aceite de almendras | 4,5 % | • |
| | Miristato de isopropilo | 3,3 % | ·: |
| | Ácido esteárico | 1,5 % | : . |
| | Ácido Láctico | 2 % | |
| 20 | Linoleato de Etilo | 2 % | :: |
| | Gliceril Estearato | 4,5 % | |
| | Propil Paraben | 0,1 % | • |
| | Cetearil alcohol | 3 % | •••• |
| | Controx VP (lecitina, tocoferol, | | , |
| 25 | Palmitato de ascorbilo, hidrogenado | | |
| | Citrato de glicéridos de palmera) | 0,025 % | |
| | Agua | 70,72 % | |
| | T.E.A. | 0,1 % | |
| | Alantoina | 0,1 % | |
| 30 | Glicerina | 4,875 % | |
| | Metil Paraben | 0,2 % | |
| | Imidazolidinil Urea | 0,3 % | |
| | Esencia | 0,3 % | |
| | | | |

Ejemplo 2:

Se aclimataron 14 ratas Wistar macho de 275-300 g (procedentes de Harlan Iberica s.l., Barcelona, España) 5 durante 7 días en nuestro estabulario, cuyas condiciones de temperatura y humedad eran 21 ± 1 °C y 60 ± 5 % respectivamente y ciclos de luz-oscuridad de 12:12 horas. Las ratas se estabularon en jaulas de Plexiglas, con dos animales por jaula, y se alimentaron con comida y bebida 10 ad libitum.

Después del período de aclimatación, los animales se dividieron aleatoriamente en dos grupos de 8 (grupo control) y 6 (grupo tratado) ratas respectivamente, y se suministró a ambos grupos la dieta 4068.02 (HopeFarms BV, 15 Woerden, The Netherlands), una dieta sintética purificada carente en fitato. Además, a cada rata del grupo control se le aplicó dos veces al día 1 g de una crema base estándar (la cual no comprendía fitato), mientras que al grupo tratado se le aplicó con la misma frecuencia la 20 misma cantidad de crema con un suplemento de fitato, en forma de sal sódica, al 2 % (que se corresponde con la formulación nº 1). El pH de ambas cremas era de 4-4,5. Este tratamiento se prolongó durante 21 días.

Al finalizar este período, se indujo la formación 25 de las placas de hidroxiapatita (fosfato cálcico) por inyección subcutánea de 200 μl de KMnO4 (permanganato potásico) al 0,1 % en cada uno de los lados de la región interescapular.

El KMnO4 es un poderoso oxidante y provoca 30 necrosis celular local allí donde es inyectado, quedando así materia orgánica que puede actuar como nucleante heterogéneo del desarrollo de placas de hidroxiapatita. Dichas placas se dejan crecer por un período de 10 días y quedan insertadas dentro de la capa de tejido subcutáneo, 35 invadiendo posiblemente parte de la dermis, y son

fácilmente visibles para su escisión una vez finalizado el estudio.

Finalmente, los animales se anestesian con pentobarbital (50 mg kg^{-1} , i.p.) y las placas son 5 extraídas, secadas y pesadas.

Los resultados obtenidos, mostrados en las Figuras 1 y la, demuestran que las ratas sometidas a una dieta pobre en fitato generan importantes placas subepiteliales de hidroxiapatita, mientras que si las ratas se someten a 10 la aplicación diaria de una crema hidratante con fitato (2%), el desarrollo de las correspondientes placas calcificadas se ve significativamente muy reducido.

:..**:**.

Los procedimientos usados en este experimento se han realizado de acuerdo con la Directiva 86/609/EEC 15 referente a la protección de animales usados con fines experimentales y científicos y se pidió permiso oficial para llevar a cabo el experimento al comité ético de la Universitat de les Illes Balears.

REIVINDICACIONES

- Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato en una forma adaptada a la administración 5 tópica para utilizar en el tratamiento o prevención de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de nucleantes heterogéneos en un tejido blando.
- 2. Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato según la reivindicación 1 para utilizar en el 10 tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de calcificaciones en un tejido blando.
- 3. Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato según cualquiera de las reivindicaciones anteriores, en donde dicho tejido blando es un tejido 15 subepitelial.
 - 4. Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato según la reivindicación 1 y/o 2, en donde dicho tejido blando es un tejido renal.
- Composición que comprende myo-inositol
 hexafosfato según la reivindicación 1 y/o 2, en donde dicho tejido blando es un tejido pulmonar.
 - 6. Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato según la reivindicación 1 y/o 2, en donde dicho tejido blando es un tejido cerebral.
- 7. Composición que comprende myo-inositol hexafosfato según la reivindicación 1 y/o 2, en donde dicho tejido blando es la pared de un vaso sanguíneo.
- 8. Utilización de una composición según cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 5 para la fabricación de un 30 medicamento destinado al tratamiento de una enfermedad asociada con el desarrollo de nucleantes heterogéneos en un tejido blando.
- 9. Utilización según la reivindicación 8, en donde dicha enfermedad consiste en una calcificación distrófica 35 subepitelial.

- 10. Utilización según la reivindicación 8, en donde dicha enfermedad consiste en una calcificación arterial.
- 11. Utilización según la reivindicación 8, en 5 donde dicha enfermedad consiste en una calcificación renal.
 - 12. Utilización según la reivindicación 8, en donde dicha enfermedad consiste en una calcificación cerebral.
- 13. Utilización según la reivindicación 8, en donde dicha enfermedad consiste en una calcificación pulmonar.

FIGURA 1

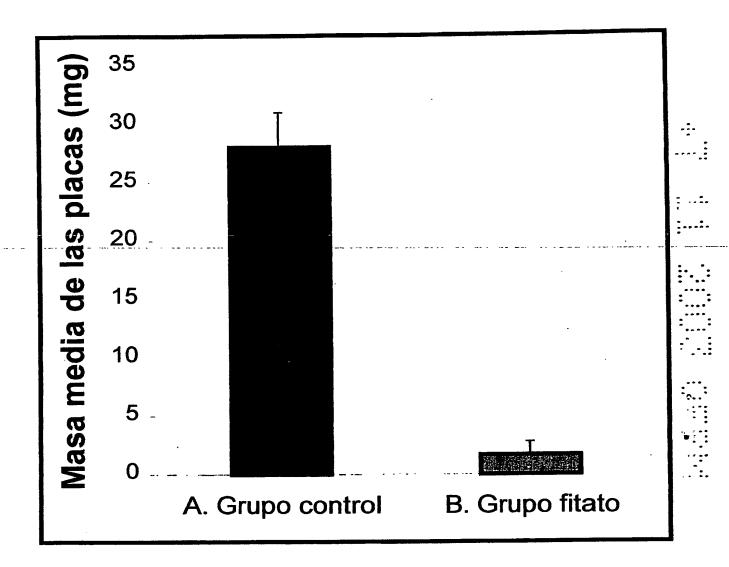
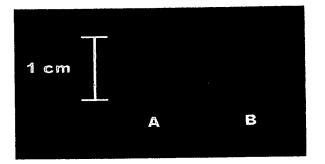


FIGURA 1a



VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

| I undersigned, Mr. Norberto VESGA |
|--|
| Of C. Consell de Cent, 322; 08007 Barcelona; Spain |
| declare as follows: |
| 1. That I am well acquainted with both the English and Spanish languages, and |
| 2. That the attached document is a true and correct translation into English made by me to the best of my knowledge and belief of: |
| The Spanish Patent n° 200302600 filed on November 07, 2003 |
| Barcelona, April 28, 2006 |
| Signature of Translator: Vesico |

SPANISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the annexed documents are an exact copy of the PATENT OF INVENTION application number 200302600, that was filed before this Office on November 7, 2003.

Madrid, November 16, 2004

The Director of the Patents Department and Technological Information

(signature)
CARLOS GARCIA NEGRETE

[Seal of the Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office]

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| NATIONALITY: Spanish | | | | | | NAT | ON COD | E | <u> ES </u> | | | |
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| (9) TITLE OF THE INVENTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MYO-INOSITOL HEXAPHOSPHAT | E FOR TOPI | CAL USE. | | | | | | | | | | |
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| (14) THE APPLICANTS REQUEST THE EX | EMPTION OF | THE PAYMENT | OF | TAXES PROV | IDED IN A | ART. 1 | 62 L.P. | | YES | □ NO | | |
| (15) REPRESENTATIVE | SURNAMES: | PONTI SAL | ES | 3 | | | nan Ad | Æ elaid | la | [38 | CODE 8/3 | |
| ADDRESS C. Consell de Cent, 32 | 22 | | | тоwn Barcel | ona | | COL | vince DE rcelc | na | POS: | TAL 8007 | |
| (16) LIST OF ANNEXED DOCUMENTS | · | | | | | | | | THE APPL | ICANT OR | 2 | |
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COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SHEET

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ABSTRACT AND GRAPHIC

ABSTRACT

MYO-INOSITOL HEXAPHOSPHATE FOR TOPICAL USE

The invention relates to a composition that includes myo-inositol hexaphosphate in a form adapted to topical administration for utilisation in the treatment or prevention of a disease associated with the development of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.

Said composition can be used for manufacturing a drug for the treatment of a disease associated with the development of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.

Graphic

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FILING DATE:

APPLICATION OF PATENT OF INVENTION

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| NUMBER | DATE | COUNTRY |
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| APPLICANT(S) | | |
| UNIVERSITAT DI | E LES ILLES BALEARS | |
| | s Universitario. Cr. Valldemo PALMA DE MALLORCA, II | sa, Km.7,5 NATIONALITY: SPANISH LLES BALEARS, SPAIN |
| INVENTOR(S) | | |
| FELICIÀ GRASE AMENGUAL, RAI | ES FREIXEDAS, JOAN FEL PRIETO ALMIRALL, A | PERELLÓ BESTARD, BERNAT ISERN ANTONIA COSTA BAUZÀ. |
| INT. CL | | GRAPHIC |
| | | |
| TITLE OF THE INV | VENTION | |
| MYO-INOSITOL TOPICAL USE. | HEXAPHOSPHATE FOR | |
| ABSTRACT | | |
| MYO-INOSITOL | HEXAPHOSPHATE FOR T | TOPICAL USE. |
| adapted to topical a | es to a composition that included the state of the state | des myo-inositol hexaphosphate in a form the treatment or prevention of a disease as nucleants in a soft tissue. |
| | nn be used for manufacturing nt of heterogeneous nucleant | a drug for the treatment of a disease associated is in a soft tissue. |
| | | |
| | | |

MYO-INOSITOL HEXAPHOSPHATE FOR TOPICAL USE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the field of 5 products with dermatological and systemic activity.

In particular, the present invention relates to a composition which includes myo-inositol hexaphosphate in a form adapted to topical administration for use in the treatment of a disease associated with the formation of nucleants inducing the development 10 heterogeneous and its use for the calcifications pathological manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of pathological calcifications.

15 STATE OF THE ART

Ectopic calcifications are common alterations associated with soft tissues, mainly skin, kidney, tendons and cardiovascular tissues.

extracellular fluids in mammals All the 20 supersaturated in relation to calcium phosphate (hydroxiapatite) and are therefore metastable in respect of this solid. However, these crystals do not precipitate spontaneously. Physiologically, crystallisations only take place in controlled situations such as in the formation of 25 teeth or bone.

Uncontrolled pathological crystallisations nevertheless also frequent. Indeed, crystallisation does not take place indiscriminately in all biological fluids, thermodynamic depends only on not but also on kinetic factors. 30 (supersaturation) dependents mainly calcifications on three biological factor), factors: supersaturation (thermodynamic presence of heterogeneous nucleants, and/or the presence of crystallisation inhibitors (kinetic factors). It is now known that the presence of damaged tissue provides heterogeneous nucleants that serve as substrates for the initial formation of crystals (Valente M, Bortolotti U & Thiene G. (1985) Ultrastructural substrates of dystrophic 5 calcification in porcine bioprosthetic valve failure.

American Journal of Pathology 119, 12-21).

On the other hand, the action of the so-called crystallisation inhibitors can slow down or prevent the formation of crystals, although these processes are rather 10 little known. When the inhibition mechanisms disappear the calcium crystals precipitate and proliferate.

Myo-inositol hexaphosphate (Ins P_6 , phytate) is an important component of plant seeds which has been shown to inhibitor of the have potent capacity as an 15 crystallisation of calcium salts in urine (Grases Garcia-Ferragut L, Costa-Bauza A & March JG (1996) Study of the effects of different substances on the early stages of papillary stone formation. Nephron 73, 561-568; Grases F, Garcia-Ferragut L & Costa-Bauza A (1998a) Development 20 of calcium oxalate crystals on urothelium: effect of free radicals. Nephron 78, 296-301; Grases F, Garcia-Gonzalez R, Torres JJ & Llobera A (1998b) Effects of phytic acid on renal stone formation in rats. Scandinavian Journal of Urology and Nephrology 32, 261-265). All grain cereals 25 (such as maize, wheat and rice) contain around 1%, while other foods such as soya, peanuts or sesame contain 1.5% or more. In most seeds the phytate is associated with calcium and magnesium ions (forming the salt known as phytine) and is not distributed homogeneously in the seed. 30 For example, the endosperm of wheat and rice grains contains practically no phytate, since it is concentrated in the germ and in the aleuronic layers of the grain cells and in the bark. Maize differs from most cereals in that nearly 90% of the phytate is concentrated in the germ of 35 the grain, as occurs with carob germ.

It has also been shown that the levels of phytate in the blood and tissues of mammals clearly depends on its ingestion through the diet (Grases F, Simonet BM, Prieto RM & March JG (2001a) Phytate levels in diverse rat 5 tissues: influence of dietary phytate. British Journal of Nutrition 86, 225-231; Grases F, Simonet BM, Prieto RM & March JG (2001b) Variation of InsP4, InsP5 and InsP6 levels in tissues and biological fluids depending on dietary phytate. The Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 12, 595-10 601).

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

The object of this invention is to find new applications of myo-inositol hexaphosphate (hereinafter 15 referred to as "phytate") related with the properties described in the state of the art.

The object of this invention is a composition adapted for including phytate in a form in the treatment of use administration for 20 associated with the formation of heterogeneous nucleants of pathological induce the development in other soft calcifications, both subepithelial and tissues of the organism.

The applications for phytate disclosed below have 25 not been described before and their use can be beneficial in the treatment of certain diseases. In particular, it has been found that the composition including phytate in a form adapted to topical administration has an activity that inhibits the growth of heterogeneous nucleants and 30 the formation of crystals of calcium salts.

In this invention, the new applications of phytate are explained using experimental models. These analysis models indicate that a composition including phytate in a form adapted to topical administration can be used for the

manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of diseases in soft tissues due to its effect as an inhibiting agent against the development of heterogeneous nucleants of crystallisation of calcium salts.

5

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the present invention, "phytate" or "myoinositol hexaphosphate" are taken to mean the molecule 10 corresponding to the formula:

$$H_2O_3PO_{M_{M_{10}}}$$
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2
 OPO_3H_2

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which include but are not restricted to sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium or calcium-magnesium salts.

"crystallisation invention, the present 15 nucleant" is taken to mean a substance that serves as a substrate for the initial formation of crystals, acting as inducer of the development of pathological subepithelial and in other calcifications, both tissues of the organism.

The object of this invention is a composition including myo-inositol phosphate (hereinafter referred to as "phytate") in a form adapted to topical administration for use in the treatment of diseases associated with the formation of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.

It is well-known by those skilled in the art that the skin constitutes one of human beings' main protective barriers, acting, among others, as a barrier against microorganisms and chemical substances; as a barrier to

certain forms of energy (heat, light, etc). The stratum corneum constitutes the real barrier against xenobiotics in general, and drugs in particular, passing through the skin. The protective action of the stratum corneum is due to its inherent structure, in which the main component (by weight) is keratin, together with variable proportions of intrinsic lipids coming from cutaneous surface secretion.

Also known is the fact that a drug has to reach the site of action in order to give rise to a 10 pharmacological effect it. When a drug is administered orally (as in the case of phytate), a great part of the active substance is metabolised in the stomach and/or liver and ceases to be active; in other words, it is a drug with low bioavailability.

Surprisingly, the inventors of this invention have found that phytate, with a high negative charge, can be absorbed by the skin when it is administered topically, passing into the bloodstream and acting on the damaged zone (in which a heterogeneous nucleant would have been 20 generated).

Therefore, with a composition in accordance with the object of the present invention the bioavailability of the phytate is improved, because when it is applied onto the skin, it is absorbed and exercises a local and 25 systemic effect, thereby avoiding the metabolisation that it can undergo in oral administration.

In one embodiment of this invention, said composition, including phytate in a form adapted to topical administration, can be used for the treatment of a 30 disease associated with the formation of calcifications in a soft tissue.

In another embodiment, said soft tissue is a subepithelial tissue, a blood vessel wall, or a renal, pulmonary or cerebral tissue.

In in vivo models it has been found, for example, that with a composition which includes 2% of phytate (w/w) together with excipients such as those described in Example 2, the size of the calcification plates 5 diminishes, and this is accompanied by a significant increase in the concentrations of plasmatic and urinary phytate (showing that the phytate is absorbed by the skin), as shown in Figure 1.

These analysis models therefore indicate that a 10 composition including phytate in a form adapted to topical administration can be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease associated with the formation of heterogeneous nucleants, preferably of a disease associated with the formation of calcifications, 15 in a soft tissue.

The compositions adapted to topical administration according to the object of the present invention will include a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or diluent that does not reduce the therapeutic effect of the phytate 20 and does not interfere with its absorption through the skin. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles or diluents include, but are not limited to, gels, creams, lotions, solutions and suspensions.

Preferably, said disease consists on a 25 subepithelial dystrophic calcification, or an arterial, tendon or renal calcification.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

shows the effect of the phytate Figure 30 administered topically in the treatment and/or prevention hydroxiapatite plates generated in Wistar rats injection of 200 μ l of 0.1% potassium permanganate subcutaneously on each of the sides of the interscapular region. Experimental conditions. Group A: diet 4068.02 phytate) and application of 35 (lacking in 1

moisturising cream without phytate twice a day. Group B: diet 4068.02 and application of 1 g of moisturising cream with 2% phytate twice a day (duration of the experiment: 30 days). The image in the figure pertains to the 5 hydroxiapatite plates extracted from group A and B rats. As can be observed, the size of the hydroxiapatite plates of the group B rats (treated with a composition according to the present invention) is significantly smaller than that of the plates extracted from group A rats (Control).

10 EXAMPLES OF EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

This invention is additionally illustrated by means of the following non-restrictive examples of the scope thereof.

15 Example 1

Formulation 1

| | рН | 4.5 |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Sodium phytate 2.9% | (2% phytate) |
| 20 | Almond oil | 4% |
| | Isopropyl myristate | 3.8% |
| | Stearic acid | 1% |
| | Lactic acid | 1.6% |
| | Ethyl linoleate | 2.5% |
| 25 | Glyceril stearate | 4% |
| | Propyl paraben | 0.1% |
| | Cetearil alcohol | 4% |
| | Controx VP (lecithin, tocopherol, | |
| | ascorbitol palmitate, hydrogenated | |
| 30 | citrate of palm glycerides) | 0.025% |
| | Water | 70.2% |
| | T.E.A. | 0.1% |
| | Allantoin | 0.1% |

| | Glycerine | 4.875% |
|----|------------------------------------|------------|
| | Methyl paraben | 0.2% |
| | Imidazolidinyl urea | 0.3% |
| | Essence | 0.3% |
| 5 | | |
| | Formulation 2 | |
| | рН | 4.8 |
| | Sodium phytate 0.7% (0.5% | phytate) |
| | Almond oil | 4% |
| 10 | Isopropyl myristate | 3.8% |
| | Stearic acid | 1% |
| | Lactic acid | 1.2% |
| | Ethyl linoleate | 3.5% |
| | Glyceril stearate | 3% |
| 15 | Propyl paraben | 0.1% |
| | Cetearil alcohol | 3% |
| | Controx VP (lecithin, tocopherol, | |
| | ascorbitol palmitate, hydrogenated | |
| | citrate of palm glycerides) | 0.025% |
| 20 | Water | 73.8% |
| | T.E.A. | 0.1% |
| | Allantoin | 0.1% |
| | Glycerine | 4.875% |
| | Methyl paraben | 0.2% |
| 25 | Imidazolidinyl urea | 0.3% |
| | Aloe barbadensis | 0.3% |
| | | |
| | Formulation 3 | |
| | рН | 4 |
| 30 | Sodium phytate 2.5% (1.7 | % phytate) |
| • | Almond oil | 4.5% |
| | Isopropyl myristate | 3.3% |
| | Stearic acid | 1.5% |
| | Lactic acid | 2% |
| 35 | Ethyl linoleate | 2% |

| | Glyceril stearate | 4.5% |
|----|------------------------------------|--------|
| | Propyl paraben | 0.1% |
| | Cetearil alcohol | 3% |
| | Controx VP (lecithin, tocopherol, | |
| 5 | ascorbitol palmitate, hydrogenated | |
| | citrate of palm glycerides) | 0.025% |
| | Water | 70.72% |
| | T.E.A. | 0.1% |
| | Allantoin | 0.1% |
| 10 | Glycerine | 4.875% |
| | Methyl paraben | 0.2% |
| | Imidazolidinyl urea | 0.3% |
| | Essence | 0.3% |

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Example 2:

Harlan Iberica s.l., Barcelona, Spain) were acclimatised 20 for 7 days in our animals facility, whose temperature and humidity conditions were 21 ± 1 °C and 60 ± 5 % respectively, and with light-darkness cycles of 12:12 hours. The rats were housed in Plexiglas cages, with two animals per cage, and were lived on meals and drink ad $25 \ libitum$.

Following the acclimatisation period, the animals were divided randomly into two groups, one of 8 (control group) and 6 (treated group) rats, respectively, and both groups were supplied diet 4068.02 (HopeFarms BV, Woerden, 30 The Netherlands), a purified synthetic diet entirely lacking in phytate. Moreover, each rat of the control group had 1 g of a standard base cream (including no phytate) applied twice a day, while the treated group had the same amount of cream applied with the same frequency 35 but with a phytate supplement, in the form of sodium salt,

at 2% (corresponding to formulation no. 1). The pH of both creams was 4-4.5. This treatment was continued for 21 days.

At the end of this period, the formation of 5 hydroxiapatite (calcium phosphate) plates was induced by subcutaneous injection of 200 μl of KMnO₄ (potassium permanganate) at 0.1% into one of the sides of the interscapular region.

KMnO₄ is a powerful antioxidant and causes local 10 cellular necrosis at the site into which it is injected, organic material which can act leaving development of nucleant for the heterogeneous hydroxiapatite plates. These plates were left to grow for days and left inserted under period of 10 15 subcutaneous tissue layer, possibly invading part of the dermis, and were clearly visible for excision once the study had been concluded.

Finally, the animals were anaesthetised with pentobarbital (50 mg kg^{-1} , i.p.) and the plates were 20 removed, dried and weighed.

The results obtained, shown in Figures 1 and 1a, show that the rats submitted to a phytate-poor diet generate large subepithelial plates of hydroxiapatite, while if the rats were submitted to daily application of a 25 moisturising cream with phytate (2%), the development of the corresponding calcified plates was significantly reduced.

procedures used in this experiment in accordance with Directive 86/609/EEC carried out of 30 relating to the protection animals used for scientific purposes, and official experimental and permission was requested from the ethics committee Illes Balears University to carry out the experiment.

CLAIMS

- 1. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate in a form adapted to topical administration 5 for use in the treatment or prevention of a disease associated with the development of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.
- 2. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate according to Claim 1 for use in the 10 treatment of a disease associated with the development of calcifications in a soft tissue.
 - 3. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate according to any of the preceding claims, in which said soft tissue is a subepithelial tissue.
- 15 4. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate according to Claim 1 and/or 2, in which said soft tissue is a renal tissue.
- 5. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate according to Claim 1 and/or 2, in which said 20 soft tissue is a pulmonary tissue.
 - 6. Composition including myo-inositol hexaphosphate according to Claim 1 and/or 2, in which said soft tissue is a cerebral tissue.
- 7. Composition including myo-inositol 25 hexaphosphate according to Claim 1 and/or 2, in which said soft tissue is the wall of a blood vessel.
- 8. Use of a composition according to any of Claims
 1 to 5 for the manufacture of a medicament for the
 treatment of a disease associated with the development of
 30 heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.
 - 9. Use according to Claim 8, in which said disease consists on a subepithelial dystrophic calcification.
 - 10. Use according to Claim 8, in which said disease consists on an arterial calcification.

- 11. Use according to Claim 8, in which said disease consists on a renal calcification.
- 12. Use according to Claim 8, in which said disease consists on a cerebral calcification.
- 13. Use according to Claim 8, in which said disease consists on a pulmonary calcification.

ABSTRACT

The invention relates to a composition that includes myo-inositol hexaphosphate in a form adapted to 5 topical administration for utilisation in the treatment or prevention of a disease associated with the development of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue.

Said composition can be used for manufacturing a drug for the treatment of a disease associated with the development

10 of heterogeneous nucleants in a soft tissue

FIGURE 1

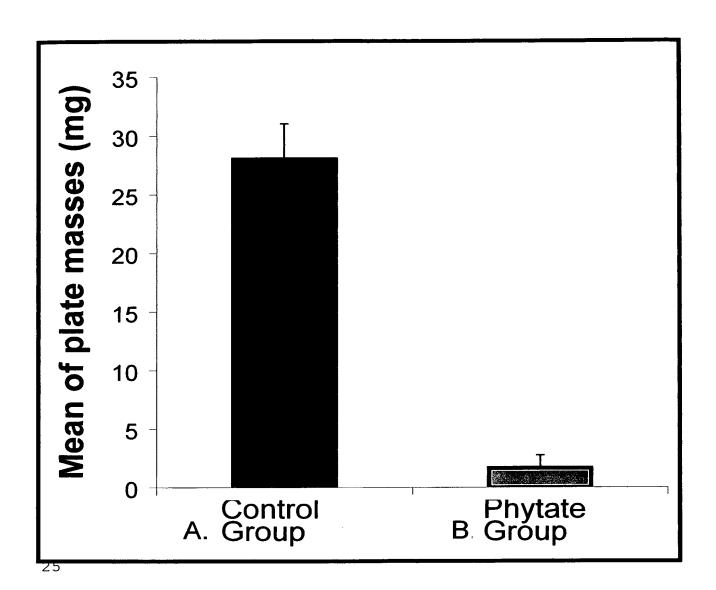


FIGURE 1a

